7th and D Sts. N. W.

### ---Aching Feet.

CAUSE-Imperfectly fitted shoes. REMEDY -Buy your shoes at STOLL'S
where you get a perfect fit
by experience 1 salesmen.
at moderate prices.

Ladies' cloth top and patent leather button and lace -some few are suitable for heavy winter wear; worth up to \$5.00, now

\$1.98

Boys' splendid school shoes at 98c, \$1.25, \$1.48

Children's shoes-great-

est values ever offered at-75c, 98c, \$1.25.

These school shoes give good wear and look well.

Ladies' spring heel-lace or button - nobby toes makes good school shoe also -regular value \$3,00, for

\$1.48

Men's satin calf, all styles and toes; splendid value.

\$1.95

Just arrived-men's calf hand-sewed bals, and congress; worth \$3.50, at

\$2.48

## STOLL'S

'810" 7th St. N.W.

#### Wholesome, Good, Fresh Groceries.

We sel' the bes:--ell it at moderate profit-sell it quickly-hence everything is quite fresh

per can.
3 cans Sifted Peas for.
3 cans Sifted Peas, per can.
3 cans Oil Sardines for.
2 large cans Mustari Sardines.
2 large cans Mastari Sardines.
Imported Sardines, key opener.
Best Burbank Potatoes, per bu.
3 bu. for.

2 lbs Boneless Codfish for 2 lbs Boneless Codfish for...

8 wansdown Codfish, package...

8 trictly Pure Vinegar, gal...

8 trictly Pure Pepper, lb...

8 Light Brooms for...

8 Light Brooms for...

Best Sugar Cured Hams...

Best Sugar Cured Shoulders...

Pure Lard, lb...

Good Lard, lb...

J. T. D. PYLES.

412 46 St. S. E. 1904 7th St. N. W. 3d and Md. Ave. N. E. No. 18 7th St. N. E. Cor. Washington and Monroe Sts., Anacostia.

## Your competitor

-is up to date. He is, perhaps, availprovements. His store is lighted by electricity and yours by gas. How can you expect to compete with him? Every live, progressive store is lighted by electricity. Look into it.

U. S. Electric Lighting Co., 214 14th St. 'Phone 77, ----



DOG CATCHERS ALERT.

Sharp Campaign From Now on Agains Unlicensed Curs.

Vagrant curs stand but little show thes Vagrant curs stand out into about the blustering March days. Poundmaster Sam Einstein has already inaugurated his spring campaign against those of the canine population who are luckless enough to be without the metal license tag provided by the District authorities.

The average citizen is wont to complain about having to pay a tax on water and land, but how much harder is the tax sys tem on the dogs of the city, who are in reality required to have a permit to breathe The dog-catchers have been at work The dog-catchers have been at work throughout the winter, but the catches as a rule have been small. The familiar wagon, with its big nets protruding from behind

and its crew of negro hustlers, will make daily trips throughout the city from this time until after dog-days. Col. Einstein said today that it is his purpose to thin out the untagged curs as rapidly as possible before the season for sets in. During the winter months the little white pound and en-closure, adjoining the Naval Observatory in West Washington, has been put in order for the spring and summer canine crusade; the great nets with long handles, which are so deftly thrown over unlicensed dogs by the colored catchers, have been mended and strengthened, and even the grim re-volvers, with which the animals are dis-

patched, have been overhauled and put in Raids will also be made from this time Raids will also be made from this time on against cows, horses, goats and geese that are allowed to run at large. In connection with the forthcoming work of the pound service, it will be interesting to note the rumor that a New York glove manufactory will negotiate with Health Officer Woodward, with a view of buying all the dog-skins this year, the pelts to be tanned by the company and converted into substantial driving gloves.

# INSIDE FIGURES ON GAS

Local Company Heard by the House Committee.

COST OF ITS PRODUCTION

Secretary Orme Questioned at Length as to the Expense of Maintaining the Plant and the Revenues of the Corporation-Detailed Statements Sub

The House District Committee gave a bearing yesterday on the dollar gas bill to the representatives of the local gas

Mr. Henry C. Winship, of the Georgetown Gas Company, first addressed the com-Gas Company, first addressed the com-mittee. Secretary Orme, of the Washington Gas Company, then read the financial state

ment of the company, as follows: Receipts and disbursements for the year 1895 of the Washington Gas Company: DISBURSEMENTS: Tumberland coal.... Camberland coal...
Wages and salaries...
D. C. taxes
Inspector plumbing...
Inspector gas...
New laboratories.
Water rent...
General and office expenses
Lawexpenses...
Insurance... Lime, etc...... Rent.... Repairs

Repairs
Street lamps
Distribution
Dividends
Interest on bonds
Gas engines
Employes'relief
Lumber, etc
Large pittes and bonds Large pipe and bends..... Iron fittings and small pipe. Wages
Hauling freight
C and O Canal Co. for wharf
and mole property
Abstract of title 100.000 00 Meters..... New bolders, etc.... RECEIPTS: Jan. 1, '95, cash in hand.... 

Sales of bonds..... EXAMINED BY CHAIRMAN BABCOCK. Mr. Orme was questioned by Chairman Babcock as follows: "Mr. Orme, I have before me here a statement made by you as an officer of the Washington Goslight Company, and there are some items con-nected with it that we would like to have

Company, and there are some items connected with it that we would like to have you explain to the committee. The first item is cash on hand. January 1, 1885, 858,166,53. You also state, in another memorandum, that your receipts for gas from private consumers amounted to \$917,667,42; from the United States, 873,418,03, and from United States park lamps, 86,445,51. Those park lamps are paid for by the United States, and not by the District of Columbia, are they?

Mr. Orme—Yes, sir.

The Chairman—The two items of receipts for gas from the United States and for park lamps amount to \$79,863,54, received from the government. Then you state that you received from the District of Columbia, \$8,424,59, and for street lamps, \$115,018,12; is one that belongs specifically to the jurisdiction of the Committee on Appropriations of \$115,018,12; is one that belongs specifically to the jurisdiction of the Committee on Appropriations, is it not?

Mr. Orme—Yes, sir.

The Chairman—That does not come within our jurisdiction.

The Chairman—That does not come within our jurisdiction.

The Chairman—That does not come within our jurisdiction.

The Chairman—That given the head of receipts are the following items: Ammoniacal liquor, \$3,316,19; coke, \$4,261,78; tar, \$6,725,48; services, \$1,941,89; interest, \$19,758,89; sales of bonds, \$368,667,75. These items, together with the cash on hand January 1, 1895 (\$58,166,53), make a total of \$1,588,808,18.

The Question that the committee would like to understand is in regard to this item of \$368,663,75 received from the sale of bonds.

THOSE BOXDS SOLD. Mr. Orme-Those bonds were United road 6 per cents that had been purchased with each which the company had had on hand for a number of years.

The Chairman—That was an investment of the company, paid for by cash?

Mr. Orme—It was paid for with money that we did not want to keep on hand idle.

The Chairman—It was not an issue of the company's own bonds?

Mr. Orme—Oh. no. sir.

Mr. Orme—Oh. no. sir.
Mr. Abbott—What were the dividends of rour company in 1895?
Mr. Orme—In 1895 the company paid the isual dividend of 10 per cent.
The Chairman—I am Just coming to that.

The Chairman -1 am just coming to that.

Mr. Abbott - Excuse me.

The Chairman - Here are the items of disursements. The first firm paid out is foroal, \$111,231,07.

Mr. Orme - No; that was the cost of the
oar that entered into the manufacture of
he gas for that year. We always have
oad left on hand, and we have now 18,000
ons on hand.

the gas for that years we have now 18,000 tons on hand.

The Chairman—The next item of disbursements is for oil, \$123,374.38.

Mr. Orme—The same explanation can be made for that item.

The Chairman—Comberlandcoal, \$13,264.

Mr. Orme—That is the same.

The Chairman—Wages and salaries, \$156.-793.25. District of Columbia taxes, \$47.-495.62; District of Columbia inspector of plambing, \$959.30; United States inspector of gas, \$759.10; new laboratories, expense, \$397.33; water rent, \$2,035.37 Then there is the item of general and office expenses, \$29.996.20; is that in addition to the item for wages and salaries?

Mr. Orme—Yes, sir. In order to explain that I made a list of articles from the company's books, and I will read that if you wish.

Mr. Chairman—If you will be kindenough.

ITEMS OF EXPENSE.

Mr. Orme—This is the list of certain ar-

ITEM8 OF EXPENSE.

Mr. Orme—This is the list of certain articles entering into general and ofnice expenses: Uniforms, oil cioths, carpets, typewriters and supplies, stationery and drawing materials, glass, salaries, telephone service, printing, blank books, subscriptions to magazines and periodicals, horses, carriages, carts and repairs to same, wagons and repairs to same, tauling, lubricating oils, rubber goods, fuel, hardware of all kinds, automatic fire alarms, law printing and reporting, court fees, postage, cartickets, etc.

The Chairman—Those are the items of

the Chairman—Those are the items of the general expense account?

Mr. Orme—Yes, sir; that covers the two stations and the office.

The Chairman—The law expenses are \$7,507.29.

7,507.29. Mr. Ornie—A part of that was a judg-ient we paid in court aside from lawyers ment we Januari court and them is insur-face.

The Chairman—The next item is insur-ance, \$2,290.75. Then come lime and puri-fying material. \$8,563.93; rent, \$2,283.34. Here is an item for repairs amounting to \$36,059.41; no part of that enters into the new construction account, as I under-stand?

stand?
Mr. Orme—None whatever.
The Chairman—Street lamps, \$26,130.04;
is any part of that for new lamps?
Mr. Orme—No; that would come under
the head of maintaining the street lamp

The Chairman-This is an item of expense connected with street lamps?
Mr. Orme-Strictly so.
The Chairman-The next item is distribution, \$53,744.93.
Mr. Orme-That is the distribution de-

Mr. Orme—That is the distribution department proper. A large part of that amount is made up of wages and salaries. The Chairman—Can you tell me from memory the number of feet of gas you sold last year?

Mr. Orme—I think it was about 904.

COST OF DISTRIBUTION. The Chairman—Mr. Winship, in his statement, referred to the cost of distribution in

thousand.

Mr. Orme-Mr. Chairman, will you allow me to say a word in regard to that?

The Chairman-Yes.

Mr. Orme-That item of distribution is simply the amount that entered our distribution department. It covers the whole field after the gas leaves the holder.

The Chairman-Then, these items I have previously read, like taxes and general





20z. 5crs.

office expenses, go into the item of dis office expenses, go into the fixed of tribution?—Necessarily so. The Chairman—The next item is divi-dends, \$600,000. Mr. Abbot:—Does not that appear as a

credit? Mr. Orme—No. sir. Mr. Abbott—It does not appear as charged Mr. Abbott—It does not appear as charged twice?

Mr. Orme—No, sir. After the items for coal, oil, wages and distribution, etc., we had to make a number of accounts in order to know exactly he we we are going to stand in the different departments, so as to be able to reduce expenses in any particular department if possible.

Mr. Abbott—That is the reason why I asked the question after your statement that the distribution covers the whole field after the gas the leaves the holder.

Mr. Orme—They are all separate and distinct items.

The Chairmon—Will you please explain to the committee something about this item of \$600.006 for dividends? That I nader-stand to be 30 per cent on the stock and to be the visual and customary dividend of the company.

Mr. Orme—Ob. no the comment were as a second.

to be the esual and customary dividend of the company.

Mr. Orme—Oh. no, the company pays as a usual dividend 10 per cent per annum. It paid that \$600.000 extra on the 25th of July, 1895, in consequence of the sale of these bonds that had been owned by the company as an investment for many years, and which they had no use for at the time.

The Chairman-Will you please state The Chairman—Will you please state to the committee what the dividends, regular and customary, were in 1895?

Mr. Orme—The regular dividend was 10 per cent on the par value of the stock. You understand that the par value of a share is \$20. There was one dividend of \$200.000 and one of \$400.000.

The Chairman—In 1894?

Mr. Orme—A 10 per cent dividend.

The Chairman—That was all?

Mr. Orme—That was all.

DIVIDENDS IN 1893.

Mr. Orme—That was all.

DIVIDENDS IN 1853.

The Chairman—What dividends were paid in 1853?

Mr. Orme—In 1893 we paid 25 per cent. We paid a dividend of \$3 a share on the 1st of May. 1893, and we paid a dividend of \$2 a share for the remainder of the year.

of \$2 a share for the remainder of the year.

The Chairman—Yes, sir.

The Chairman—Of \$500,000?

Mr. Orme—Yes sir, that was a matter of record, but I think that is the amount.

The Chairman—The facts were given before the committee in 1893 as to that dividend, but we had not the figures before us. Then the fact is that in 1893 you paid 25 per cent, in 1894 you paid 10 per cent, and in 1895 you paid 30 per cent.

Mr. Milnes—Were there any bonds sold in 1893. 8937 Mr. Orme—I should have to answer from nemory; perhaps there were; I can not

Mr. Orme—I should have to answer from memory; perhaps there were; I can not say.

Mr. Mines—Was there any abnormal condition existing in 1883 to enable you to pay dividends of 25 per cent?

Mr. Orme—It the committee will allow me. I will say that I think it was in 1883 that Mr. George A. Mellhenny succeeded Mr. B. H. Hartol as preadent of the Washington Gaslicht Company, and during his administration, from that time up to the fall of 1892, when he died, there was no extra dividend paid. The money that has been paid out in those two dividends represents the savings of about twelve years.

Mr. Milnes—It is undivided carnings?

Mr. Orme—Yes, sir.

Mr. Milnes—From 1883 to 1892?

Mr. Orme—Yes, sir.

Mr. Milnes—From 1883 to 1894, inclusive of that last dividend.

The Chairman—Including the dividend of 1892 and previous years?

Mr. Orme—It includes the 10 per cent dividends back to 1883. I think.

The Chairman—The next item is interest on bonds, \$72,000; then follow the Items for gas engine and stoves, \$198.53; employes' relief association, \$585.60, and here are several items included within brackets under the head of extension of works, such as lamber, brick, slating, cement, etc., \$930.02; large pine and bends for condensers, \$1,134.21; iron fittings and small pipe, \$150.32; wages, \$1,161.87; haaling and freight, \$70.41; Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Company for wharf and mole property, \$100.000; abstract of the 101e, \$252.75; meters, \$3,982.95; new holders, cast station, etc., \$65.786.40. New oil tanks, \$2,160.72; office extension, \$66.85, and street mains, \$22,609.36, Please explain to the committee those different items.

EXPLAINING PURCHASES.

Mr. Orme—The first item for lamber, with the committee those different items.

Mr. Orme—The first item for lamber, brick, slating, cement, etc., was for the erection of a house over the condensers at the west station. The next item is for the same purpose, large pipe and bends for condensers. \$1,134.21. Iron fittings and small pipe were for the same purpose, where it was new work. We were not replacing old material. The hauling and freight and wages entered into the new extension of works, because we used our own men at the west station. Then there is the item of \$100.000 to the Chespeake and Ohio Company for wharf and mole property, and abstract of title to same, \$252.75.

The Chairman—Please explain for what purpose that purchase was made. EXPLAINING PURCHASES.

The Chairman—Please explain for what purpose that purchase was made.

Mr. Orme—It was purchased for this reason: Part of our works are on that ground, some of the very important buildings. We had had that property under lease, but the lease was very precarious, the terms being such as to reader it untenable under certain conditions. So we purchased it as a good buildings move, because ejectment from it would mean the destruction of machinery and buildings therein.

nd buildings thereon.
The Chairman—You purchased it as an investment?
Mr. Orme—Yes, in order to preserve the integrity of the plant.
The Chairman—That was not a part of the necessary operation of the gas plant for the year 1895.
Mr. Orme—It does not enter into the ex-

Mr. Orme—It does not enter into the ex-penses of 1895, and is not included—I mean as regards the price of manufacture. Then the item of \$3,982.95 is for the purchase of meters.
The Chairman—That is in the new ex-

tension?
Mr. Orme—No, sir; that was for the pur-chase of meters to go into people's houses.
The Chairman—That is included within Mr. Office—It would amount to an exten-sion of the plant.

Mr. Milnes—I want to ask you about that dividend item of \$600,000. You have been enabled to pay 10 per cent dividends annu-ally in addition to the 25 per cent dividend in 1893 or 1894, besides the \$100,000 that is

nt investment of the company Mr. Orme—Yes. That was part of the same fund that I spoke of, and ended it—that

one that I spoke of, and ended it—flat (seconditation, Mr. Milnes—That was part of the accumu-ation for that year? Mr. Orme—Yes, sir. Mr. Milnes—Besides the extra dividend that was paid? HOW THEY ARE CHARGED.

Mr. Orme—Yes, sir. The new holder at the east station, etc.. did not cost \$65, 786,40, because included in the east station works are new oil tanks costing \$2,160.72
That was brand-new work, part of the The Chairman - Are there any other items

in the streets and accuses in the city.

The Chairman — Pleasestate whether those are new extensions or to replace old mains Mr. Orme—Those are brand-new extensions. FOR FIFTY YEARS! MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP

has been used by Millions of Norhers for their children while Teething for ever Fifty Yeara. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pain, cores win colle, and is the best remedy for diarrhers.

Twenty-five Cents a Pott's

# MUNYON CURES

All Forms of Chronic Diseases, Catarrh, Rheumatism, Dyspepsia, Kidney and Bladder Tronbles, All Nervous and Blood Diseases, and Pemale Complaints-

Remedies Sold by All Druggists-Mostly for 25c Per

PHYSICIANS' ADVICE FREE

Vial. Prof. Munyon's office, 713 Fourteenth street northwest, open daily, 3 to 2; Sundays, 10 to 12; Monday and Thursday evenin s, 5 to 8 o'clock, where he can be consulted free of charge on all

sions, which I am careful to erase or charge to profit and loss, so as to get them out of capital.

The Chairman—Then if you were to replace the old pipes on Penasylvania avenue with new ones that charge would be placed in that account?

Mr. Orme—It would go to repairs. For instance, if we replaced a four-inch pipe with a six-inch pipe we would charge the estimated cost of the difference between a four-inch and a six-inch pipe, and that amount-would go into the plant.

The Chairman—Such items as coal, wages and salaries, taxes, inspectors of plumbing and inspectors of gas, all these numerous items until you get down to dividents, go into the cost of maintenance and distribution for 1895?

Mr. Orme—Yes, sir; and in addition to that we also charge as an expense the laying of new mains or the erection of a new building at the works, making the cost of gas so much for that year. Everything except that \$100,000 and \$252.75.

Mr. Milnes—The laying of the new mains, making a permanent improvement, would hardly be a proper charge in the manufacture of gas for that year, would it?

Mr. Orme—It should be charged to the distribution of gas, because, as Mr. Winship said, a pipe laid in the ground is dead; it is only good for gas purposes.

The Chairman—Does this balance of \$59.92.38 mean the cash balance?

Mr. Orme—No; it is not exactly the cash balance; it may be represented by cash or by material valued in cash.

The Chairman—You commence the statement by showing the amount of cash on hand January I, 1895. This balance must represent something.

Mr. Orme—We can either show the cash or values for it. At the end of every year we make an inventory, and part of it may be money, but it is not always a cash balance; some of it is cash and some of it makerial.

Mr. Orme—Yes, sir, we know what we have on hand at the end of every year.

of your whole panels, sir, we know what we that?

Mr. Orme-Yes, sir, we know what we have on hand at the end of every year.

Mr. Milmes Is there anything in this statement showing the value of that in-

All. Address is there anything in this statement showing the value of that inventor?

Mr. Orme—That is our statement. The chairman asked me for a statement showing disbursements, receipts, and cash on hand January 1, 1895. One year is like another in a large business like this. At the end of each year weight an inventory and then at the end of the following year make another. VALUE OF THE PLANT.

VALUE OF THE PLANT.

Mr. Mimes—What I am trying to get at is, if you can tell us, wheaher there is anything in this statement to show to the committee the total value of the plant?

Mr. Orme—Oh, no; there is nothing in that statement to show the total value of the plant. These are mere items.

The Chairman—That would depend largely upon the price of gas?

Mr. Orme—It would very largely, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. Order Chairman - Whether the price of gas was 75 cents or \$1.25?
Mr. Orne - Yes.
Mr. Curtis - I understand that since 1882 your cash dividend has been regularly 10

your cash dividend has been regularly 10 per cent per annum.

Mr. Orme—I think I said since 1883.

Mr. Curtis—With the exception of 1893 and 1895, when you paid, respectively, 25 and 30 per cent?

Mr. Orme—Yes, sir.

Mr. Curtis—During this time to what extent, if any, have you increased the capital stock of the company, and have you done so by stock dividends?

Mr. Orme—Not by one share.

Mr. Curtis—Your capital stock remains the same?

Mr. Curtis—Your capital stock remains the same?

Mr. Orme—Just the same.

Mr. Richardson—In that connection I wish you would give the committee the average dividends paid during those twelve years, taking the regular 10 per cent dividend annually, and including the 25 and 30 per cent dividends. Of course, anybody can make the estimate, but I should like to have it stated in this connection.

Mr. Orme—I think I had better commence with the year 1884, because I am not certain whether Mr. McIlhenny came in before the dividend of 1883.

The Chairman—Would it not be 155 per cent for the twelve years?

Mr. Orme—155 per cent including 1884 and 1895.

Mr. Richardson—How much is that upon the market value of the stock?

Mr. Orme—About one-half. The stock ranges from \$40 to \$50.

Mr. Abbott—Can you give the committee

ranges from \$40 to \$50.

Mr Abbott—Can you give the committee
an idea of the amount of money that has
been expended for pipes, etc., in your extension. If so, from what source it is Mr. Orme-Entirely from the receipts of Mr. Abbott—That is in addition to divi-Mr. Orme-Except what was received in Mr Abbott-That was invested, I sup-

Mr. Orme—Yes. sir.
Mr. Abbott—I mean what the cost of the extension was for the last four or five years?

COST OF EXTENSIONS years?

COST OF EXTENSIONS.

Mr. Orme—From a superficial examination and mentally I would say the company expends, on an average, from \$70.000 to \$100,000 a year in all kinds of ex-

pany expends, on an average, from \$70,000 to \$100,000 a year in all kinds of extensions

Mr. Milnes—Boes that include purchases of real estate?

Mr. Orme—If it is for the plant. We do not purchase real estate except for the specific purpose of being used in the manufacture of gas.

Mr. Milnes—This \$100,000 was paid for the purchase of real estate?

Mr. Orme—Yes, sir.

Mr. Abbott—You purchased government bonds and Metropolitan Railroad bonds?

Mr. Orme—We did.

Mr. Orme—We did.

Mr. Orme—We sir. money that we had in bank that was idle—small amounts of \$20,000 or \$25,000, anything we happened to have.

Mr. Abbott—How many bonds did you say you had purchased up to date?

Mr. Orme—we have none now. We sold all the bonds we had, every dollar's worth.

Mr. Abbott—I did not quite understand

worth. Mr. Abbott-I did not quite understand that.
Mr. Orme—Every bond was sold when that extra dividend was paid and that property was paid for.
The Chairman—Kindly state to the committee when it was that you issued the last

mittee when it was that you issued the last \$600,000 bonds, or scrip as you may call it, upon which you are paying 6 per cent interest now.

Mr. Orme—January, 1891.

The Chairman—That was the last?

Mr. Orme—That was the very last.

Mr. Mines—I understand that your extensions and permanent improvements to Mr. Mines—I understand that your ex-tensions and permanent improvements to plant average about \$70.000 a year. Mr. Orme—Yes. I should say that; some years less and some more. Mr. Hulck—I understand that you have distributed all your undivided earnings in dividuals.

DISTRIBUTION OF EARNINGS.

DISTRIBUTION OF EARNINGS.

Mr. Orme—I believe everything has been distributed; we had the money invested in United States bonds and Metropolitan Raliroad bonds, and those we sold, and distributed the money.

The Crairman—I case state to the committee whether in January, 1891, these bonds were sold in the open market, or whether they were divided among the stockholders as a scrip dividend?

Mr. Orme—Mr. Chairman, this \$600,000 was given pio rata to the stockholders, in proportion to the amount of stock they had at that time, or on the 15th of December previous.

cally in lieu of a stock dividend, was it ... Orne-It was their coming that

A year's supply of Gibbons' Best Butter for 10c, at the Fencibles' Fair.

had been invested many years ago in the plant.

The Chairman—That was to cover plant extension and increase of capital stock?

Mr. Orme—Yes, sir.

The Chairman—What was the date of that bond transaction?

Mr. Orme—August, 1857, \$300,000 of Series A fonds, and January, 1889, \$300,000 et H tonus. Tho e were total and pand for by the stockholders. They were issued for the construction of the new plant at the east station.

The Chairman—Those were sold at par, were they?

The Chairman—Those were sold at par, were they?

Mr. Orne—They were sold at par to the stockholders of record.

Mr. Hailek—There is the item of interest on bonds, \$72,000; is that paid to the stockholders?

Mr. Orne—That is paid every year on \$1,200,000 of those bonds.

Mr. Hailek—And those are held by the stockholders?

Mr. Orne—They are the 6 per cent bonds held by the stockholders.

Mr. Huilek—Then the individual stockholders receive the interest from the company on that investment in bonds.

Mr. Orne—That is an expense, you notice. Is not that in the expense column?

Mr. Huilek—It is under the head of disbursements.

Mr. Orne—Those are bonds that the company owe.

Mr. Orme—Those are bonds that the com-pany owe.

Mr. Hunck—But the company owes it to the individual stockholders?

Mr. Orme—Yes, and to others, who have purchased them.

REDUCTION OF 1886. REDUCTION OF 1886.

Mr. Hulick—On the other side there is the item of interest, \$19,758.89; from what source does that come?

Mr. Orme—That came from the bonds which we sold noted right under that item. Mr. Hulick—That was the interest received at the time you sold the bonds amounting to \$368,663.75?

Mr. Orme—Yes, the interest that was received then and along about that time. The Chairman—State to the committee the date of the last reduction in the price of gas.

the date of the last reduction in the price of gas.

Mr. Orme—October, 1886.

Mr. Hulick—Why did you reduce the price of gas in October, 1886?

Mr. Orme—The company always has reduced the price of gas when it could do so consistently with the prices of materials entering into its composition.

Mr. Hulick—Since October, 1886, you have seen no time when you could reduce the price of gas and make anything for your company; is that a fact?

Mr. Orme—I believe that is the fact, although I could not speak ex cathedra. The directors are the men who determine that point and they are the officers of the company vested with authority for that purpose. It would be presumptuous in me to say that.

Mr. Hulick—In 1886 from what price did you reduce it? Mr. Orme-It was \$1.75 gross and \$1.50

net.

Mr. Hulick—And you reduced it to what?

Mr. Orme \$1.50 gross and \$1.25 net.

Mr. Hulick—Can you not make another reduction in view of this showing you have placed before us?

Mr. Orme—I hardly think so.

Mr. Hulick—In other words if a competing company were to be authorized and should proceed to business, you would have to go out of business, would you, rather than furnish gas at \$1 or less?

ONE CONTINGENCY.

ONE CONTINGENCY. Mr. Orme—No; we would have to stop di vidends. We would have to do as railroads do—stop dividends and interest entirely,

do stop dividends and interest entirely, possibly.

Mr. Hulick—Stop dividends upon what amount of capital?

Mr. Orme—\$2,000,000.

Mr. Hulick—What was the original amount of capital stock invested?

Mr. Orme—All of that money has been paid in in cash, except about \$500,000.

Mr. Hulick—What was the first amount of stock that you started with?

Mr. Orme—\$50,000. I think, in 1848.

Mr. Hulick—You have increased that up to the present figure?

Mr. Orme—We have two millions of stock.

Mr. Orme—We have two millions of stock.

Mr. Hulick—And has not that increase from the original stocks been the accumulations of the company from the people who pay for the gas?

Mr. Orme—Not at all. sir.

Mr. Hulick—Where did it come from?

Mr. Orme—It came out of the pockets of the people who paid for it. Most of that money I received myself personally.

Mr. Hulick—From the stockholders?

Mr. Orme—Yes; because when the capitalization of a company is increased the stockholders of the company have the option of taking the increase themselves, and as a rule they do take it. It was in that way that I received the money myself from the stockholders, paid over the counter.

counter.

Mr. Hulick—The increases of stock have always been taken by the stockholders as a good investment?

Mr. Orme—Yes, sir.

Mr. Hulick—They have proved to be good investments?

investments?

Mr. Orme-Yes. sir.

Mr. Hulick-And paying such dividends as you have stated to the committee?

Mr. Orme-Yes; except that in the early years of its existence, and up to twelve or fifteen years ago, when I was not acquainted with the company. VALUE OF THE STOCK.

WALUE OF THE STOCK.

Mr. Holick—A share, the par value of which is \$25, is now worth \$45?

Mr. Orme—The par value is \$20.

Mr. Holick—Well, take it at \$20. The market value is now \$45.

Mr. Orme—I do not think it is worth \$45.

Mr. Orme—I do not think it is worth, rophibly over \$40. fr. Orme-I do not think it is worth, bably, over \$40. mr. Hulick-I understood you to say that it was worth \$45.

Mr. Hulick—I understood you to say that it was worth \$40.

Mr. Orme—It is selling for that. It pays 5 per cent at \$40, with the exigencies of legislation.

Mr. Hulick—Do you know of any stock-holders who would like to part with their stock at \$40?

Mr. Orme—No.ir; I do not.

Mr. Hulick—Could you not find many purchasers who would like to get it at \$40?

Mr. Orme—Forty dollars would be a fair price sir. price, sir.

Mr. Huick—Then your company feels that it cannot afford to furnish gas at \$1?

Mr. Orme—I do not believe we could.

Mr. Hulick—And make the profit it is

Mr. Hulick—And make the profit it is now realizing?

Mr. Orme—It would cease to be a very valuable stock at that moment, sir.

Mr. Hulick—I will not press you further. Supt. Leetch closed the hearing with a statement in opposition to regulating the price of gas at \$1.

# GRATIFYING RESULTS.

Interesting Experiments With the New Stomach Remedy.

Not a Patent Medicine, But a Safe Cure for All Forms of Indigestion.

The results of recent investigation, have established, beyond question, the great value of the new preparation for indigestion and stomach troubles; it is composed of the digestive acids, pepsin, bismuth, Golden Seal and similar stomachies, prepared in the form of 20-grain lozenges, pleasant to the taste, convenient to carry when traveling, ess to the most delicate stomach, and oably the safest, most effectual cure yet discovered for indigestion, sour stomach, loss of appetite and flesh, nausea, sick head-aches, palpitation of heart, and the many symptoms arising from imperfect digestion of food. They care because they cause the of food. They care because they cause the food to be promptly and thoroughly digested before it has time to sour, ferment, and poison the blood and nervous system. Judge Frank Ives, of District Court of Crookston. Minn., says: For some time I have used Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets with seeming great benefit, with few exceptions, I have not been so free from indigestion in

I have not been so tree from indigestood at twenty-five years. Geo. W. Roosevett. U. S. Consul to Brussels. Belgium, Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets, safe, pleasant to take, convenient to carry, give keen appetite, perfect di-Mr. W. D. Tomlin. Mechanical Engineer,

Mr. W. D. Tommi. mechanical Enginety.
Duluth. Minn: One box of Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets has done its work, and I am
again gaining flesh and strength.

O. E. Ransom. Hustonville, Ky.: I was
distressed and annoyed for two years with
throwing up food, often two or three times
day, bad no certainty of retaining a meal a day; had no certainty of retaining a meal f 1 ate one. Four boxes of the tablets from my druggist, have fully cured me. I find them pleasant to take, convenient to nev. G. D. Brown. Mondovi, Wis.: The

effect of Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets is simply marvelous; a quite hearty dinner of brode-1 beef steak causes no distress since I began their use.

I began their use.

Ose, six thousand people in the State of Michigan alone in 1894 were cared of states it troubles by Stuart's Dyspepsia

Tablets. Fut-sized packages may be found at all druggists at 50c., or sent by mail on receipt of price from Stuart Co., Marshall, Mich.



# The Food Drink

There is great nourishment in a single sip of ANHEUSER-BUSCH'S

-more than there is in a dozen loaves of bread. It is invaluable as a flesh-builder and tonic for nursing mothers, consumptives, and all invalids.

To be had at all Druggists' and Grocers'.

PREPARED BY ANTIEUSER-BUSCH BREWING ASS'N, St. Louis, U. S. A. Send for handsomely illustrated colored booklets and other reading matter.

- AR CO

### A PAMOUS POKER GAME.

tory of the Old Days of Card-Playing on the Mississippi.

Cincinnati Tribune "Talking about this fascinating game of poker, for instance," remarked a gentleman in the rotunda of the Grand Hotel the other night, "the first game of poker I ever witnessed had a sequel so tragic that it is in variably recalled to me every time I see a

"The affair occurred shortly before the war. My father, who was a very heavy producer of the fleecy staple, cotton, and whose interests were almost destroyed by a certain proclamation which proved cmatty disestrous to owners of Southern plantations, took me with him on a trip which he made from New Orleans to St. Louis. Our steamer, the Belle of Memphis, was crowded with passengers nearly all of whom were males. We left New Orleans about 2 o'clock in the afternoon and fifteen minutes later there were four or five poker games in operation. Nearly everybody gambled on board in those days. Professional gamblers lived on the boasts and made the trips very profitable by the large amounts which they won from the passengers. The cotton planters who came North to spend their money often reached their destination dead broke and were compelled to return

on the same boat. "Among the passengers on the trip were two business men from the Crescent City who were hitter enemies, but whom per-verse chance had seated at the same table. "One of them had with him a tall, athetic, fine-looking negro, who acted as a body servant, and who was never very far from his master's side. The 'boy' remained

in the cabin and watched the play, which grew more exciting as the time went on. "Toward evening some of the players, after losing all their funds, had begun staking the cotton and other produce they had on board for the St. Louis markets. Up on deck the roustabouts were 'shooting craps' by the smoky glare of pine-knots that cast weird shadows on the surging stream. Morning came and found the two merchants still playing. The big negro had made one or two attempts to speak to his master during the progress of the game, andhad been ordered out of the cabin. As he came out on deck my father addressed him:

"'You seem to be greatly interested in the game, boy,' said he. "'I is, massa,' was the reply; 'I'ze de stakes on dat han', an' ef de kunnel doan' win I'ze Massa Brooks' niggah, suah. I'ze

mightly interested in dat ar game, for such, | I have plenty of time massa." "Mr. Brooks won, and I saw the colone throw down his cards and turn the negro wer to his opponent, rising dead broke. "He went on deck and people watched im to see if he would shoot himself or jump into the river, but he showed no

signs of doing either.
"After awhile Brooks came out with a companion and began to walk up and down the deck, laughing and joking. As they passed by where Col. Wallace was sitting he stood up, and, addressing Brooks. said violently:

"You're a scoundrel and cheat!" "Brooks seized a chair and was about to strike at the speaker, but his friend clutched his arm and prevented any violence for he time being, but as the Belle was now nearing Natchez it was quickly arranged that the time the boat remained at the wharf should be utilized in squaring accounts between the parties. The thing was quite common, and many a party of four or five that left the boats for an hour were one or two short when they returned.

"It was a glorious night. The moon was full and shed a clear light over the scene. "Natchez was all a-rush when we reache the wharf. It was one of the busiest of the iver towns at that time, but its dismantled notels and tumbled-down houses make it look now like a mere ghost of its former

prosperity. "When we left the steamer and moved up the wharf, several citizens followed us, as

ought. "Brooks' new property, the negro, accomanied the party, and the winner lost noopportunity of making the unfortunate 'boy inderstand that he had changed masters. "Under the bluffs from which the town akes its name of Natchez-Under-the Hill the party halted, fifteen paces were counted off, the colonel and Brooks faced each other

"The last word was lost in the report of Brooks' weapon. He had fired withou waiting for the word to be completed. "The colonel's pistol, still loaded, fell from his band. He staggered, pressed hi and to his side and fell backward.

" 'Ready! One-two-three!"

INTERNAL

RHEUMATIC

pistois in hand.

"The negro ran to his side, raised read, and rested it on his arm. "The colonel was unconscious, gave i sign of recognition, and never spoke. After

moment or two the negro said: " 'Drop him and come along with me,'

Brooks cried, brutally, and he started to

return to the boat.
"The negro taid his dead master's head softly down, rose to his feet, and after picking up the colonel's undischarged pistol, hurried after his new master. Almost instantly came the report of a pistol, and the party hurried forward and and Brooks lying upon the ground and the negro nowhere to be seen. Brooks was dying when they reached him, having been shot through the back of the head. and he could not tell who it was that had done the deed, but some of those in the crowd were heard to remark that the col-

onel's 'boy' was a 'mighty valuable niggab, sah, that's what he was "The hodies of the colonel and his oppo-eent were jeft at Natchez, and in fifteen minutes after the Belie of Memphis had left the wharf half a dozen games of poker were in full blast. It is a game I have never learned to play."

## -TROUSERS ONCE.

(A Cycological Episode.)

author of "This Hat Is Not the Hat It Was a Score of Years Ago," "Never Put Off Till Yesterday What May Be Done Last Week," "McCarty Didn't Know the Cards Were Stacked," and "The Moon shine of Paralyzed Alley."

New York Sun. Resting his trusty wheel upon the palings the Van Vreedenbergen mansion, Sylvester Sleepington mercilessly rang the door bell and eventually gained admittance to the spacious parlor, seating himself upon the piano. In response to his business card, which had been delivered to her by a menial maiden, the fair Miss Clover Vas Vreedenbergen soon appeared, with inter-rogation points in each of her tender eyes. After hasty greetings, he spoke in substance

"I have come, Clover, arrayed in the iness of my new bicycle suit, accompanied my whiring wheel, to ask if we may t enjoy a spin together." Admiringly she surveyed his new bicycle

suit. Beautiful it was, she thought, and yet there seemed to be about it a reminiscence an intangible, indefinable remembrancehat, strive as she would, she could not "I should be more than glad," she said,

prettily, "to join you, but are you not toe busy to waste these precious moments with poor me?" "Not at all," he replied gallantly.

the man said the day he found his watch, Athwart the meadows, along the hills, and across the dales their fearless steeds of

teel conveyed the happy pair. Laughter and song followed their path ad cheery birds danced before them like flower girls greeting a conquerer. "Is it not a blessed privilege, darling." murmured, "thus to revel in the arcana of nature; to be at one with her; to drink er treasures, as it were, from the wood?"

"Yes." she answered, musingly: "what ou say. Sylvester, is like our But there was that in her manner which must have given a rank outsider the notion

that her mind was preoccupied.

And this was true. Her eyes again and gain sought his immaculate blevele suit. and as often her memory strove to define the vague sense of recollection which on pressed it.

At a fitting hour the happy pair returned the residence of Miss Van Vreedenberger, and, dismounting, stood before the front porch to offer a few remarks in parting. The casual observer must have notice that the eyes of the young woman still betrayed an unrest, an unsatisfied inquiry. "Sylvester, you will pardon me," she whispered blushingly, "if I confess that while I have felt proud to be seen in the company of your new bicycle suit, it has, nevertheless, impressed me as strangely reminiscent. May I, without impertmence, inquire where I have seen the breeches

Staggering backward he clutched vieently at his wheel for support.
"Good heavens, Clover." he gasped, buskily. "Has my most precious secret, then, been given away? Has my tailor betrayed

"No," she said calmly. "No one has betrayed you—only I—I thought I recognized in those togs your last summer Sunday trousers!" A policeman picked him up and rang for an ambulance

No Saving of Time. "Before they are married," said the com-fed philosopher, "it usually takes him at least half an hour to tear himself a way from her presence."
"And after?" inquired the neophyte.
About the same length of time. You
see, then she has to tell him of ever so

many things she wants him to bring home.

—Indianapolis Journal. "Warranted to cure or

DEAR SIE: I desire to state to you and to the public at large that, noticing an advertisement in your paper on Sunday inst of the I. C. R. Chemical Co. relative to their I. C. R. Bheumatic Ceve. I purchased a bottle to try it. Just as I have tried numerous other remedies. I have been troubled with Rheumatism for four (i) years an I have ried almost every remody that I have come across in my travels through he country, besides consulting and being treated by four high class physicians, but with out any perceptible improvement. My latest investment, however, of 75 cents in the purchase of one bottle of I. C. R. Bheumatic Cure, has afforded me such prompt and thorough relief that I deem it my duty to express myself through this medium as to its nearty, and to hearthly recommend it to any sufferor with Rheumatism, as its beneficial effects are almost immediate. Kindly give this space in your valuable columns. Very respectfully,

D. ROSSHEIM.

Trade supplied by F. A.
Tacelfoly

I C. R Chemical Co., Washington, D C

your money back."